DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Despair Not.

BY D. K. BENNETT.

Despair not; though clouds of oppression may lower,
And dread and disaster enshroud this fair land,
Though the timid and weak may shrink from the power
And tremble 'neath Lincoln's tyrannical hand.

Despair not; though victory may seem for the moment
To favor the onset of tyranny's host,
As they visit our cities with pillage and fire
And of crushing the rebels exultingly boast.

Despair not; but strike for the graves of your sires
Who purchased your freedom with treasure and blood,
And firm in the midst of a much darker hour
Confronting a despot defiantly stood.

Despair not; the day-star of liberty's rising
And with it will bring the much coveted boon;
Dispel all your fears and relieve all your doubting,
And change the dark night to the brightness of noon.

Despair not; the all-wise disposer of battles
Has promised not always to favor the strong,
Then trust in his promise; invoke his kind favor
To smile on the right and to punish the wrong.

From the Petersburg Express.

Tobacco Union.

Come old and young, and hear me tell,
How strong tobacco smokers smell,
Who love to smoke their pipes so well,
That for tobacco they would sell
There right to social union.

They always scent the atmosphere;
And you may know when they are near,
Though not a word from them you'll hear,
Their breath grows stronger every year,
In this tobacco union.

Oft the fumes and smoke will rise
Like morning mists towards the skies,
And woe to him who has weak eyes,
Unless he takes his leave and flies
From a tobacco union.

Often within the Church you'd view
Some person there to sit and chew,
And spit on carpet, floor and pew,
Until it spreads a foot or two,
And sing of Heavenly union.

Sometimes the quids, so large within,
The juice runs out and stains the chin,
And then I always have to grin,
And think their is no little sin
In this tobacco union.

The Ladies they are sweet, 'tis true,
But they have learned to use it too;
'Twould almost make a monkey laugh
To see them spit upon the hearth,
And talk of marriage union.

Sometimes you'll see some five or six
Out in the woods, a hunting sticks;
The sticks are cut, the swobs are made,
And a group they now parade,
And now for slobbering union.

And now the snuff-box is pulled out.
And with their sticks they dip it out,
And rub their teeth inside and out,
And smear their faces all about,
And talk of snuff communion.

Tax Assessors of Wake County.

Raleigh Dist No 1—(West side of Fayetteville st)—R S Tucker, C W D Hutchings and Thos Briggs; No 2—(East side of Fayetteville st) M B Royster, Eldridge Smith and Jordan Womble; St Matthews—N Ivy, Geo W Norwood and Robt Trawick; St Mark's—R W Wynne, Peterson Dunn and M H Allen; St Mary's—W R Poole, M C Hodge and W L Fort; Middle Creek—Wm Ballentine, J H Alford and Jas Adams; Barton's Creek—W S Thompson, Jas Woods and Jesse Penny; Swift Creek—T G Whitaker, J M Jones and Allen Adams; Kitt's Creek—C Lowe, Wm George and H Weatherspoon; Lick Creek—F Bevers, W W Nichols and B C Dunn; House's Creek—J D Hays, B A Perry and J H Rogers; Marks Creek—N Price, W H Hood and B Blake; White Oak—H Hudson, Jno Scott and Leroy Mitchell; Crabtree—S Wiggins, L Jackson and N T Thompson; Buckhorn—J H Collins, Jesse Burt and J H Burt; Buffalo—Jos Fowler, Dr Hartsfield and D Scarborough; New Light—Wm Laws, P S Rogers and Geo McDowell; Wake Forrest—G B Allen, J R Dunn and S H Dunn; Cross Roads—H A Hodge, C H Horton and R Upchurch; Fish Dam—C J Rogers, A G Ferrell and W D Holloway; Little River—B T Strickland, J G High and D B Griffin; Panther Branch—Simon Smith, S S Turner and J H Adams; Carey—A K Clements, W R Alford and A F Page.

TAKERS OF TAX LISTS.

Raleigh District—R. W. Seawell; Barton's Creek—W. S. Thompson; Beaver Creek—J. C. Hunter; St. Matthew—Nathan Ivy; St. Marks—R. W. Wynne; St. Mary's—W. R. Poole; Middle Creek—Jas. Adams; Swift Creek—T. G. Whitaker; Kitt's Creek—C. Lowe; Lick Creek—F. Bevers; House's Creek—J. H. Rogers; Mark's Creek—N. Price; White Oak—H. Hudson; Crabtree—Dr. T. W. Young; Buffalo—Jos. Fowler; New Light—P. S. Rogers; Cross Roads—H. A. Hodge; Fish Dam—C. J. Rogers; Little River—B. T. Strickland; Panther Branch—J. J. L. McCullers; Carey—Leonard House; Buckhorn—J. H. Collins; New Hill—Green Beckwith; Wake Forrest—Jno. R. Dunn.—*Progress.*

We learn that the remaining statues, intended for the Washington Monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond have been long since completed. Their execution was entrusted to Mr. Rogers, a young artist of no ordinary promise, resident in Rome, who, we dare say, has fulfilled his work in a manner which will enhance his high reputation, and be, every way worthy of the subject. But there is no possibility of removing the statues to Virginia till the war is over, and, by that time, they will have acquired, in addition to their other attractions, the mellowing touches of age.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A CHEQUERED WEEK IN EUROPE.—The weeks which terminated on the 21st of January was distinguished in the old world as one of calamity. Violent gales have prevailed all over Europe, and have occasioned great damage. Houses have been blown down, trees rooted up, ships stranded or sunk, and the like. These storms have been intermitted with a heavy fall of snow and with severe frost. Accidents of all kinds have been unusually numerous, especially in England, where fogs have darkened the atmosphere and dimmed people's perceptions.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865. { NUMBER 46.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*

Feb 22-w2t-d3t.

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

$200 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 yeards old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.

Feb 22 d10t.

MEETING IN WARRENTON.

A meeting of the citizens of Warren county will be held at the Court House in the town of Warrenton on Tuesday of February Court to take action in relation to the present state of the Confederacy. A full attendance of the citizens is desired as speeches may be expected from several persons.

MANY CITIZENS.

feb 22-d't

COOPER FOR HIRE!

An excellent and experienced Cooper to hire for the balance of the year. For terms apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
feb 23-d3t* Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

CHATHAM COUNTY CARDS IS

now ready for distribution, as soon as I can get the number of soldier's families in each district, and the amount of cards that have been received in each district heretofore. The Committee of each district is requested to attend to the matter forthwith.

My address is Green Level, Wake county, N. C.
feb 23-d2t* S. UPCHURCH.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.

Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

feb 23-dtf

STEAM SAW MILL;

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Friday the 3rd of March, at public Auction, near the Seaboard, on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R., a No. 1 portable Steam Saw Mill, all in order and complete, made by P. Rahm, of Richmond, Va.

There will be conveyances at the Depot on the day of sale to take passengers to the Mill.

For further information apply to Mr. Miles Ambler, at the depot, who will show the Mill.

B. W. JOYNER,
feb 23-d6t* Seaboard, N. C.

RUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and Willian Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored casmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Shoals Iron Manufacturing Company.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

N. SLOUGH, Sheriff
feb 1-w6m of Cabarrus county, N. C.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.		$ 10 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
"	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
"	gross, per pound,	1 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd. wide 8 yards to pound, per yd.,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
"	" "	0 00
"	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	1200 00
House rent,	per room per month,	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole per pound,	10 00
"	upper per pound,	12 00
"	harness per pound,	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,300 00
"	2d class, per head,	1,200 00
"	3d class, per head,	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
"	2nd class per day ration by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	10 00
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	9 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1,500 00
" "	2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	12 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
"	salted, per pound,	3 00
"	gross,	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
"	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs,	2 00
"	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 75
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to lb, per yard,	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	40 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	50 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
"	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
"	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	2 75
"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	12 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	10 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

JOB WORK!

THE

"CONFEDERATE"

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Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

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Sent us will be done neatly and with

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We have an

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And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS

AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major & A. A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 15-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. Special attention is called to the 84th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78 series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspondence with these Headquarters.

All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without act on, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscaps in four equal folds and endorsed thus:

1. Post or station and date of Letters.
2. Name and Rank of Writer.
3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.
Feb. 18-d12t. Maj. & Asst. Adj. General

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, all copy 12 times.

STOLEN,

On the 16th inst., 4 miles west of Hillsboro' two Bay Horses, each blind in one eye; a Pony filly, dark Bay, mane roached. Also saddle and two Bear skins, two Blind Halters. Supposed to be stolen by two white and one colerd man.

A reward will be given, and charges paid for delivery of the above to the subscriber, at Hillsboro. SAMUEL W. THOMPSON,
feb 20 d2t*

NOTICE.

On the 15th inst., a soldier placed his baggage temporarily in my care on the Railroad, between Greensboro' and Salisbury and never called for it. He can get it, by calling on me, describing the baggage and paying for this notice.

ANDREW McDONALD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
feb 21-d3t Camp Stokes.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

On and after the 1st of March, the price of Gas will be $80,00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
feb 21-dtm. Lessees.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-d6t MISS. M. W. FINCH.

FOR SALE.

My land, lying near the N. C. R. R. one mile from Thomasville containing 212 acres, nearly half of which is cleared. There is a splendid dwelling and all necessary out houses, and a very large and select orchard. Also, my stock of farming utensils, and provisions on hand.

Apply to
JNO. D. SPICER,
feb 18 d3t* Thomasville, N. C.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-d7t.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

In Hillsboro, on 28th inst., a good family CARRIAGE, at public auction.

Feb 17-d3t PRIDE JONES.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight.—*These prices are not proportionably high.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 a box, $2.50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders.

Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Feb 15-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-d6t Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-d1f

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Andersen's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf

Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.

jan 23-d6f

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarborough House,
Jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D. } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M. }

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*** All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1 d2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The communication which we publish to-day, in our leading column, is the right sort of talk. Instead of giving up, and falling to pieces, and, caving in like a pack of cowards, if our people will resolve not to *speak* something, but to do something, we shall very soon change the whole aspect of our cause, and work out of the very dangers which beset us a future security. Let the plan of our correspondent be at once put in force. Let all, who will, volunteer; let there be no exempts, no laggards, no stay-behinds. Let all the shops, offices, and every place, which can keep a man out, be closed up; and let all go to the front. Now is the time. Let there be a public meeting in Raleigh, and let the practical resolve begin here. Whoever is not liable in the Confederate service, *is liable* in the Home Guard; and in an emergency like the present, surely Gen. Holms and Gov. Vance can secure the services of all men in one or the other organization. Let there be no exceptions, but let every man, able to fight, be held to service.

For the Confederate.

Let us Act.

We rejoice to see the spirit of bold resistance manifesting itself in the expressions of stern resolve, which emanate from the meetings of our soldiers and citizens throughout the country. These resolutions, when they come from our soldiers, are full of meaning. They are the words of men who will do more than they promise; and when they express their determination to repeat the glorious performance of the past four years, until our independence is won, our hearts swell with admiration for patriotism so exalted, and courage so heroic and unfaltering. And we hope the time has at length arrived when our *citizens* will second the determined action of those who have so long and so nobly upheld our cause. To insure success we must have unity in purpose and in actions.

Our people are at last brought face to face with the great issue. We all now begin to realize the magnitude of our danger which threatens us. The stern fact has been made patent to the most blinded and incredulous. We must fight or be subjugated. An honorable peace is no longer said to be attainable by negotiation. That delusion which threatened our ruin has been dispelled by the unequivocal declaration of our enemies. Our most honored statesmen have been insultingly told that the work of slaughter must go on, until we agree to an unconditional surrender. We, the descendants of ancestors who sacrificed everything but their honor that we might be free—a nation of proud, high-minded people, whose soldiers have excited the admiration of the world by their heroic valor and devotion—must *submit!* And to *whom?* At *whose* royal feet must we bow our submissive necks and beg for mercy? To *whom* shall we imploringly look for a "liberal exercise of the right of pardon?" *Whose* yoke of tyranny and oppression are we thus voluntarily to accept as an inheritance, to bequeath to our posterity? Let those who talk of submission, ponder these questions, and then tell us if they will accept such masters.

Seeing, then, that our subjugation and destruction is no longer a question of remote contingency, it is our duty to bring all our resources into use. North Carolina is perhaps about to become the scene of the last act in the drama of bloodshed. Sherman, with his victorious legions, is pressing upon her borders, and unless he is checked in his advance he will ere long be "thundering at the gates" of our capital. It is in the power of our people to destroy him, and it must be done ere too late. Should he succeed in marching through this State as he did through Georgia, he will leave a desolate track of smoking ruins, which will be but a representation of the mark of disgrace which will forever darken our fair escutcheon. Let us, therefore, exert all our energies to defeat and destroy this Hannibal of the North. Let our citizens at once turn out in mass, and repair to the front. And no place could more properly take the lead in this matter than Raleigh.—There are hundreds of men in this place capable of bearing arms, and it is their duty to turn out in the present emergency and assist in checking the advance of the enemy.—Let the government offices, both State and Confederate, be closed, and the clerks and employees be sent to meet the enemy. And let the printing offices, the shops, the stores all stop operations, and send all their able bodied men to the front. The writer is willing to resign his his hard-earned bomb-proof, and go with the foremost; and he calls upon the citizens of Raleigh to meet at once, and volunteer for the field, regardless of the exemptions, which are a disgrace to those who hold them. If Raleigh will take the lead, the other towns of the State will follow; our army will be reinforced; the enemy will be driven back, and such a feeling of hope and confidence restored as will contribute in no small degree to the prompt execution of the plans and measures which, under the blessing of God, will bring us liberty, independence and peace.

WAGRAM.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb'y: 22d.

COTTON BURNED.—On yesterday Messrs. Holt, Brown & Mock lost by fire, in the suburbs of the town, one hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton. It was, as they assert, unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

These gentlemen offer $3000 reward for the person guilty of this diabolical deed; but it is the duty of every citizen—one he or she owes to himself or herself, owes to society—to ferret out and bring the guilty to punishment. We have warned the people that we have incendiaries in our midst—persons who are most bitter enemies to our country and its interest—will they not be warned?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

LABORATORY.—The United States Laboratory at Astoria, Long Island, New York, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th. Loss very heavy.

We receive no news whatever to-day, but plenty of rumors. It is to be expected in moments like the present, that every danger will be magnified and every reverse exaggerated. The enemy is unquestionably pressing us hard and pushing us closely. Cowards are scared to death, because this is so, and the depraved and contemptible tories, who have long ago forsaken their country and have been hoping for the advent of her invaders, are secretly rejoicing at, what they conceive to be, the fruition of their hopes. But really and truly, if the Southern people are the high-toned, courageous unshrinking people, which they claimed to be, they never had a better opportunity of putting their metal to the test, and never a chance of making better use of their exertions.

Never before has the enemy risked as much as he is risking now—never did he put himself is in such dangerous positions for him—in such advantageous position for us.—His numbers do not compare with what they have been—and we approximate nearer to him in force, than we did before we fought him and gained our greatest victories. Yet it it is lamentable, to see the wild panic which prevails.

A miserable set of Yankee prisoners are received into our midst, and we have officers of all grade here, with force sufficient to guard these people—yet they have been permitted for two or more days to roam our streets, enter the kitchens of the citizens, harrangue their listeners, and stump speak to our negroes. Yet this is the Headquarters of the Reserves; it is contiguous to the Camp of Instruction; it is the centre of the Home Guard organization. Really it looks as if the town was to be taken by the unarmed Yankees before their better provided brethren appear.

We would advise officers to go on tranquilly in the performance of their duties, and do them thoroughly. Whenever any one fails to perform his duty, or violates it by any flagrant act of impropriety, now, of all other times, is the time to hold him to responsibility, and put another where he has proved recreant.

This is no time for panic, disorganization or disorder. Now is the time for military merit to disclose itself. In God's name, we trust that our military will not allow Raleigh to be captured, before Sherman and Schofield get in a thousand miles—and be captured by Yankee prisoners.

We received a batch of Southern papers on yesterday, the latest dates of which are from Augusta of the 8th of February. With the exception of that Yankee sheet the Augusta Chronicle, all are for continuing the struggle until our independence is gained.

Our excuses are due to the soldiers at the Peace Hospital on Wednesday night, last. We did not receive the invitation until late in the day, and our engagements prevented our attending. We should be glad to have the proceedings.

THE SITUATION.—Our advices from below yesterday are to the effect that our troops had fallen back to White Oak, a station on the railroad about eight miles this side of Winnsboro, and forty-six miles from Columbia. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, our rear guard still held Winnsboro, and skirmishing was going on with the enemy. It is stated that the enemy's force consisted of two divisions, and it is probable that it was the major portion of the column which was moving in the direction of Columbia, but which kept up through Lexington District, S. C., and crossed the river at Allston, moving thence across the country to Winnsboro. If this is correct, our theory, given in an editorial on Sunday morning, is erroneous, and the prospect of an advance upon this point assumes a probability. It is the part of wisdom for our citizens to act with calmness, if such be the case. Confusion and panic will not mend matters. Our military authorities are aware of the situation, and of course will provide for any emergency.—*Char. Bulletin, 21st.*

Stand Firm.

Why will our people despond, and why will they think of giving up? Why if every soldier in the land were disarmed, even then we should not think of yielding. The yankees can't enslave us, without enslaving themselves. There can't exist a government with some States allowed to be represented in Congress, and some not. The yankees can't garrison all this whole country. That is impossible. They can't force us to vote, nor can they force us to be represented in their Congress. Then why yield? Why assume the yoke voluntarily? If we can't whip the yankees, we can hold ourselves aloof from them. We can refuse to have anything to do with their government, and we can thwart their purposes in a thousand ways, even grant that our armies are scattered, and our people disarmed. They can never make us love them, but we shall always hate them.

What folly for the Yankees, and our own people, too, to think that invasion conquers a people! Why Sherman has marched through Georgia—his army has been in Putnam county—and his minions in the very house where we write this. And yet our people, to-day, are free as the wind. And if any of us are subjugated, we certainly ought to be very much ashamed of ourselves.

How can we be subdued, if we never yield? How can we be conquered, if we are true to our homes, and our firesides, our wives, and our children? How can we be enslaved, if we are true to ourselves?

If we ever have the Yankee yoke fixed upon us, it will be when we have become degenerate sons of sires disgraced by our want of manliness. It will be when we all turn tories, and traitors. If we will all stand firm, we can never be conquered. Let us think of nothing but our independence, in peace, as well as in war. If our people will but stand firm, and *never* think of yielding, time and the extent of our territory will give us independence, if nothing else will.—*Georgia Countryman.*

GUIDED BY A NEGRO.—A correspondent of a Yankee journal, with the Army of the Potomac, states that Gregg's Cavalry Division was most faithfully piloted by a runaway negro, in the recent movement to Dinwiddie Courthouse.

[From the State Journal.]

Public Meeting in Goldsboro'.

SPEECH OF GOV. VANCE.

On Friday last we announced that Gov. Vance would address the people here on Saturday at 11 o'clock. Short as was the notice, on Saturday morning a large concourse thronged our streets, and quite a number were brought up from the line of the Kinston railroad by the 11 o'clock train—all eager to hear what our Governor had to say on the state of the country. This exhibition satisfied us that we were right when, a few days ago, we stated that the people would flock to hear addresses from their leading men.

Had a week's notice been given ten thousand persons would have been present.

Gov. Vance did not arrive until late in the afternoon. The people who came on the Kinston train went home at 3 p. m. disappointed, and large numbers from the distant neighborhoods of Wayne and adjoining counties also went home; but when it became known that the Governor had arrived, he was waited upon and consented to address those who still remained. Our large courthouse was crowded, and in the crowd we were glad to see a large number of ladies.

When we reached the place Governor Vance was speaking. We heard him for about one hour and a half, and we give the following as the *substance* of what we heard. We may at once say that the meeting was most enthusiastic. The speaker was breathlessly listened to, save when he was interrupted by hearty cheers and loud applause.

As we entered Gov. Vance was drawing a picture of our patriotism as it *was* at the beginning of the war and as it *is* at this stage of the war's progress. One of us *then* was equal to many—could slay the enemy "at long range" by the score. How is it *now*, he asked, when we begin to talk of battles, not in Virginia or Georgia, or South Carolina, but *in North Carolina?* Now is the time, he exclaimed, to show if we have any backbone—to show if we are any kin to the men who fought at Manassas and at Gettysburg. The Governer went on to say that he was one of the last to give up the Union. But his State in solemn council gave it up forever, and he was ready to die for the pledge there made for us. Are you? he asked. (Cries of "we are" and cheers.)

Gov. V. sketched a history of our republican government, of our rights, and how those rights are guaranteed. Lincoln, he then went on to say, had been elected on principles equivalent to a declaration of war against us. All we have since then claimed is to be let alone. This the United States knew and now know. Well, the war went on for three years. The peace men began to see the reality of war—bloodshed, rapine and destruction of property—and they began to blame our own government and to charge them with having no desire for peace. *He,* (Gov. V.) thought the issue was well known. He thought that if a man entered his house and made an attack upon his family and property, that *his* course was clear. Did the Yankees not know the issue? Still, in deference to the opinions of the people who had been deluded by the misrepresentations of the peace men, he entered into a correspondence with President Davis and even urged him to make an effort to dispel this delusion. The President informed him that three separate attempts had been made to bring about peace, all to no purpose—one of the President's communications on that subject not having even elicited a reply, and the President told him that he did not see what further could be done. At last, said Gov. V, we got a fair opening. The end of that was now well known. He then sketched a history of the late attempt to stop the war. He alluded to the character and antecedents of our delegates—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Two of these gentlemen were originally Union men. Mr. Stephens was admittedly the head of the delegation—a man all the peace men of the South swore to and for. What was the result? Some thought of reconstruction—that if our Government would only submit and go back—it would wipe out all, and the war would end. Others thought of separate State action. What was the result? Gov. V., again asked. The most reasonable terms offered to us, he replied, were only what you could exact from your negro or your dog—*unconditional* submission. You are satisfied if your negro unconditionally submits to your commands—the dog will curl up his all-fours and lie down at your feet. No treaty would be made with the Confederacy, nor would they have anything to do with the separate States. This knocked every prop from under the peace men—nothing left us but complete, absolute and unconditional submission—required as a *preliminary* step to any, even the slightest cessation of hostilities. How does this, exclaimed the speaker, sit upon the souls of men who went into estacies at the beginning of the war? Unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States! What "Constitution?" Not the one we left. That has been corrupted and violently assailed by the vile interpretations of Black Republican judges, and been so changed as at once and forever to decree the total abolition of slavery. The "laws" we are required to submit to provide most humanely for the punishment of death, *by the halter,* of every man—soldier, sailor or marine, civilians and others, who have been engaged in "rebellion!" Not merely this, their "laws" hang the offender and then confiscate all his property, real and personal, and while they spare his wife and children from the ignominious death of the father, they turn them out upon the face of the world to a lingering death of cold and hunger. Such are the "Constitution and Laws," we are required to give an unconditional submission to, as they stand this day. The only hope of even a modification of their rigor is to be found in a recent *proclamation* of Lincoln's.

Admit that a man is ready to give up *all* for independence, if rid of the tyrannical Yankee race. That is bad enough. But do you realize the consequences of submission?—Four millions of slaves, a large number of whom are already armed, cast loose at once in our midst; our lands confiscated and sold out to pay the cost of our subjugation, or divided among negro soldiers as a reward for the slaughter of their masters; our women, children and old men reduced to beggary, and cast out from their once happy homes; our mutilated and diseased soldiers, starving in rags from door to door, spurned by pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesmen and bravest defenders; universal financial ruin, and intolerable oppression of the rapacious and vindictive foe in the hour of conquest! and all this because you were true to your country. There is no modification of all this. True you are told by Lincoln, with a drunken lear of his eye, that you may depend upon *his mercy!*" Lincoln deserves credit for his honesty in not promising what he *knew* would not be carried out.

At this point Gov. V. drew a picture of that venerable, great man, General Lee—"the greatest captain of the age"—bowing at the footstool of a low, blackguard, Illinois, cross-roads lawyer, to beg his life for the sake of his wife and children! Are there any men in North Carolina, he asked, willing to see this! (Sensation and cries of "never!") If there be, exclaimed Gov. Vance, then there are no words in the lexicon I use capable of depicting the base brutality of his soul. No, sirs, we mean to resist such demands. To submit is not better than the extremist resistance, and he who submits is a mean dog. This is not the language of passion but of *fact.* Gov. V. did not believe the people of North Carolina would submit.—When they understand the true issue they will resist. What is your property, and your broad lands, he asked, if the master feels he is a slave and a dishonored dog?

But, continued the Governor, many will say, "O, we are whipped already." "The enemy outnumber us." Well, said he, in some respect they do, and in some we outnumber them; and producing a hundred dollar Confederate Treasury note, (which, he said, was certainly not worth much now a days,) he enumerated the State of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, &c, with their dense population, and said he would wager his hundred dollar bill that North Carolina had more militia officers than all those populous States combined. [Loud laughter and cheers, with cries of "That's so."] In these respects, proceeded the Governor we outnumber the North. Then we have long faces, and those who wear them tell us "Columbia has gone!" "What is Columbia?" exclaimed Gov. Vance. Are the people of Columbia and South Carolina yet with us? We are fighting for *Independence,* not for bricks and mortar, and the *people,* not bricks and mortar, *can* and *will* win it.

The people of our State are, about to be divided—are now divided—into three classes of men—the *men,* the weak-kneed and traitors. He (Gov. V.) knew what he was saying and did not care to be misrepresented. The *men* were in their places; so were the traitors in *theirs.* But the weak-kneed and doubting were unconsciously the allies of the traitors. The Governor elucidated this at some length. He then alluded to the difference between the spirit at home and that in the army. He had just come from the front of Gen. Hoke's lines. He spent several hours there and conversed with almost every man he met within the trences. *He found the men at the front all right,* as they had ever been. The common expression was, "Governor you take care of our folks at home as best you can, we'll fight this thing out yet!"—(Prolonged cheers) Yes, said the Governor, that is the voice of the brave fellows I saw there, half clad and badly fed, standing many of them knee deep in the mud, their musket firmly clutched and their eye bright and clear, firmly bent upon the foe some fifty to seventy yards in front.—The man who has suffered least grumbles most. Those at home who have given their sons and their homes and their all are this day more cheerful than any others. This is *true,* said the Governor; and he asked the grumblers and weak-kneed if they were not ashamed.

You think, pursued Gov. V., that I am speaking now to encourage you, and not to tell you what I expect. He told them in solemn seriousness that if they stood by the army and the Government he saw in letters of living light, written upon our tattered, blood-stained banners, the Independence of the Confederate States in less than twelve months.—(Enthusiastic cheers.) All depends, he continued, upon the popular sentiment. All this time we might not inaptly say, "the voice of the people is the voice of God."—Four hundred thousand men—living men—were on the muster rolls of the Confederacy and about *one half* of them were absent! These men must be returned to their duty.—He appealed to the women of the country, many whom do great harm to the cause by writing letters to their husbands in the army making them discontented. You at home, said Gov. V., must quit telling your neighbors we are nearly whipped, &c. You must talk more encouragingly. Are we nearly whipped? he asked. Yes, said he, if we *believe* so. Overrunning our territory was no sign of our being whipped. The traces the enemy leaves of his march make him no friends. If they do, then God forgive the creatures whose nature makes them the friends of their own and their country's despoilers. The fall of our cities does not whip us or make friends for the enemy. The people—the women, the grey haired fathers of the Confederacy—all stand firm and invincible. Gov. V., showed that although Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia have nearly all been overrun, save in a small spot near Petersburg and Savannah, there is hardly an enemy to-day. The same will be the case shortly with South Carolina, and the people of South Carolina will be once more as they were before the advent of the enemy to their soil; but with stronger and bitter determination.

In reference to Sherman's progress, Gov. V. said he violated no confidence in assuring the people, on the authority of Gen. Lee, that Sherman must be and should be stopped.—(Loud cheers.) But, continued Gov. V, the people must help the armies. If, he added, the people are what I think they are, all will be right. No favor could be purchased by meekly submitting. The Yankees have great contempt for cowards and peace men. In Georgia, Gov. Brown's peace notions did not save him, for Sherman sent a force forty miles out of his way to burn Governor Brown's private residence. So, too, of Hon. Joshua A. Hill, of Alabama. A force went out of its course sixty miles to lay his property in ashes. If you can get nothing by making submissive dogs of yourself what's the use of it, and if you are not dogs, stand up like men, and don't lick the hand that smites you. (Loud cheers.) All we have to do is to stand firm and together—to trust in Divine aid, but at the same time to do our duty by keeping an eye on human means.

In conclusion, Gov. Vance said our prospects were by no means gloomy. The recent peace effort will of necessity make us a unit. But there were symptoms of foreign complications, and these had much importance to us, though they must not be relied upon. And then there were the prayers of millions of the noblest women who ever knelt before the throne of God—prayers he believed which would not be disregarded.—With oneness of soul and spirit it was impossible we could fail. But if we yield, it is possible our struggle will end in subjugation; but otherwise, the next proposition will be better than unconditional submission. Vice President Stephens had gone home to canvass his State for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Our own Congressional delegation is a *unit* for the war to a successful termination. Gov. V. urged the people to action. Now was the time to go together and cease croaking. Those who can do nothing better at home should cheer our men and cheer each other; and those who had the means must feed the families of our soldiers—"if you do not," exclaimed Gov. Vance, "the land on which, last year, you raised such large crops, will be plowed this year *by the foe.*"

Gov. V. continued his exhortation and concluded in the midst of great applause, promising to address the people here again on the first suitable occasion.

The Voice of Georgia.

Some of the discontented, either with the cause itself, or the leaders in the cause of liberty and separation from the rapacious Yankees, have attempted to force the belief upon the minds of the people that Georgians were prepared to meet, in their respective counties, and demand of the armies and the Government a cessation of hostilities. It is true, the people in the different counties are moving and holding meetings, but it is to send a word of cheer to the gallant Georgians in the field, and set forth their determination to sustain the army and the cause at all hazards and to the last extremity.

The citizens of Baldwin county, met at Milledgeville a few days since in large numbers, and passed resolutions, bold and defiant, declaring that the only hope of peace, or desire for it, was a separation from the North and perfect independence of the blues and blacks of Connecticut and Massachusetts and the others. We have mislaid the *Recorder* containing the proceedings of this meeting, or we would give them in full.

We give below the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Taylor county, taken from the Macon Telegraph, expressing the true position for all true Georgians to take at this time. We doubt not they will come up to the demands of the hour nobly. The citizens of every county in this State unsubdued by the enemy, and whose opinions are not held in check by Federal bayonets, will be those of Taylor county—'that we stand as ever, determined to sustain the war, enduring all, and fighting as long as we have a musket or a man, or have an honorable peace based upon the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and all the rights and immunities of free-men."

Let the people everywhere assemble in meetings at their respective Court Houses and send cheering words to our gallant soldiers and defiant ones to our enemy. Let Georgia come forth and denounce the fearful creatures and the few quasi traitors who would dishonor her fair fame by insinuations and innuendoes, that she desires to be false to her pledges and her sister States of the South.—Read the opinion of Georgia soldiers as published in this paper. We urge the citizens of this State at home to meet and respond to the citizens in the field.—*Augusta Constitutionalist, Feb. 8th.*

The Proposed State Convention.

A State Convention of Georgia, if now called to take any action in reference to the war, could only do one or two things—either declare in favor of peace on some conditions *other* than our absolute independence, or cut aloof from our sister States of the Confederacy, and negotiate separately with the Yankees. If Georgia continues to abide by the compact which entrusts to the Confederate Government the negotiation and ratification of treaties, her Convention could only indicate *terms* upon which peace should be made, and the suggestion of any terms obtaing our independence would be supererogatory, because the Government at Richmond has always been ready and anxious to entertain any peace propositions on that basis. We say, therefore, that the Convention must propose *other* terms, or it will have met to no purpose. Is there an advocate of the Convention who is willing to accept any other terms? We trust, very few; and we take occasion to warn all who are unwilling to accept anything less than Independence, but who still favor a Convention, that they are going into a deadfall set by designing politicians, and may be caught and crushed before they find out their danger.—If they are for independence "and nothing shorter," they had better *let alone* a Confederate administration that has never failed, on any proper occasion, to declare its readiness to negotiate on that basis.

We believe that the number who wish to see Georgia, in violation of or by amendment to the Confederate Constitution, take into her own hands the determination of conditions of peace, is equally small. The proposition involves an act of unmanly bad faith which Georgia would be the last State to commit.—It is true that we seceded separately, but it is also true that the several States which took that action took it in view of the certainty of a united effort to maintain the act of each.—Indeed it was a feeling of sympathy with South Carolina and a determination to make common cause with her, more than anything else, that influenced many in urging the secession of Georgia. It may be said that it was inconsistent and impolitic to make by separate State action a movement that was really mutually dependent and co-operative, and we will not dispute the suggestion. But the seceded States afterwards convenanted together to commit the general management of the war, and the mode to a common representative.—It would not now be an act of good faith on the part of any State to repudiate that representative and undertake to do for itself what was entrusted to the common agent.

If, therefore, a State Convention of Georgia should reiterate the resolution of the State to to continue the war until independence is achieved, it will be making an unnecessary and superfluous declaration, and will have accomplished nothing by its meeting. If it counsels the acceptance of *other* terms, it will do so in opposition to the sentiment of the great body of the people of the State, and will deceive and betray them by the act. And if it separates the State from her associates of the Confederacy, by repudiating the common agency to which they have all entrusted the direction and mode of terminating the war, it will be guilty of *mala fides* the more dishonorable because of its selfish and cowardly spirit.

The pretext that any movement of the sort is unnecessary to stimulate the Confederate authorities to make an earnest effort to obtain peace by negotiation, is proved to be unfounded by the recent appointment of peace commissioners to Washington. Those commissioners are known to be men ardently desirous of peace and willing to accept it on any terms compatible with honor and interest. of their mission succeeds, there will be no need of a Convention; and if it fails we will know that nothing short of our subjugation and dishonor will satisfy the enemy. It therefore behooves all patriotic and prudent men to discountenance all agitation for a Convention, at least until we learn from the result of our peace commission what we have to hope from negotiation at present. If the commissioners fail, men can then make their choice between a surrender to the enemy and a continuation of the war, and will be able to vote more understandingly on the Convention proposition, which will embrace simply a choice between these alternatives.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22.—Passengers from below say that the report of raiding parties having been at Union, Abbeyville, South Carolina, and destroyed much property, lacks confermation.

The force left at Columbia is said to be insignificant and has been expelled. A large force reached Chester to day. They move rapidly.—The city is full of the wildest rumors, and reliable intelligence is contraband.

'We will never go back as States, and they shall never govern us as territories," is the right kind of talk, and the only kind for a high spirited, gallant people to make use of. How striking the contrast between the above heroic resolve of the Express, and the miserable, trembling, crouching, submissive tone which characterises the peace journals of this section. The one, for the last eight months, writing his editorials and printing his paper in the midst of bursting shells, and burning houses; the others, far away from danger snugly ensconced in the midst of quietude and plenty, feeling none of the horrors, and scarcely suffering any of the privations of war.

It cannot be denied that the people, everywhere, are sick and tired of war, that they long for the return of peace, quietude, and those social, festive scenes which once were theirs; it is so natural they should. But it is not true that, after suffering so many privations; giving so much of the substance; and, above all, giving so freely of their blood, for the cause of independence, they are willing to get their hold upon the sacred prize, which they have struggled so long to possess, and tamely submitting, receive the yoke of tyranny, or being cajoled and hood-winked, consent to a reunion with these inhuman foes, whose deeds of cruelty have wrung the tears of anguish from so many hearts. We are tired of war, but we should soon become much more tired of the yoke; but alas! there would be no casting of it off. It were a thousand fold better for us, to live in perpetual war, than trusting to the perfidious promises of an unscrupulous foe, to lay down our arms and rely upon their deceptive compromises.

"We will never go back as States and they shall never govern us as territories." That is the only platform for the people of these Confederate States to occupy. All that we want is to be let alone. To have the right to govern ourselves; to make our own laws and regulate our own commerce. We are ask nothing of the northern people. They have no claims against us. We owe no allegiance to the old government. We claim to be capable of governing ourselves; we have signified our unwillingness to live in Union with the Northern States; we have formed our own Government; we have submitted the question to the arbitrament of arms whether we are capable of maintaing that government, and there is no alternative for us but to fight it out, until the enemy shall become willing to let us have our rights.

Shall we succeed? Shall we get those rights? Just so sure as the people stand squarely up to the issue, and resolve, as the army is doing, that they will take nothing less. Already the northern government begins to evince signs of uneasiness, as well as a willingness to enter upon some sort of negotiations. Shall we waver now? Shall we slacken our hold or weaken our efforts, just at a time, when one more determined effort might place our gallant Republic upon the rock of independence? God forbid.

Then let us all to duty, leaving the question of negotiation where it properly belongs, to the President and his constitutional advisers. —*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Let our soldiers feel and know that we have hearts to sympathize with their sufferings and appreciate their services, and they will forget all their toils and privations—the hardships of the march, and the discomforts of the cheerless bivouac; nay, for the sake of their country, they will even try to forget the bitter wrongs they and their families have received at the cruel hands of speculators and extortioners—monsters disowned by human nature because they have merged all the prerogatives of manhood in the ignoble desire, the hell-born wish to coin into gold the blood of the brave.

MARRIED,

In Greenville N. C. on Wednesday, February 15th 1865, by Rev. Edwin Geer, MR JOHN G. BRAGAW, and MISS ANNIE CAMBRELING, daughter of the late Henry C. Hoyt Esq, all of Washington N. C.

Columbus Georgia papers copy.

DIED,

On Feb. 19th, 1865, at his residence, near Henderson, Granville County, N. C., of Congestion of the brain, Mr. THOMAS L. BRODIE, in the 50th year of his age.

An affectionate husband and father, an esteemed citizen, a kind neighbour, a worthy communicant of the Episcopal Church. We all feel his loss heavily, but "*the Lord* gave, and *the Lord* taketh away."

J. W. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A complete set N. C. Reports for sale; Apply at THIS OFFICE.
feb. 24-d6t.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY, Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the second day of March, 1865. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
feb 24-d1d.

STOLEN.

From the subscriber, near Durham's, on the night of the 19th inst., one bay HORSE, four years old. The only mark remembered, is a white spot over his left eye. I will give a liberal reward for any information that will lead to his recovery.

WM. A. COX, Durham's, N. C.
feb 24-d6t

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A. DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23th, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts, as required by circular of the 3rd instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER, Major & Ch'f Q. M.
feb 24-d10t